THE CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR

Montague in Pulaski and Hoge in Alexandria.

BIG CROWD TO HEAR FORMER.

Purpose of Convention to Disfranchise the Illiterate Negro and to Preserve That of Every White Man-Republicans at Amelia Courthouse.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.) PULASKI, VA., Oct. 21.—Governor-to-be A. J. Montague addressed the voters of this county here to-night in the count-He was introduced by Mr. A. S.

J. Wheeler, of this place.

The room was packed, even the nisies being filled. Referring to a speech or Harris Hoge, in which Hoge said the Democratic party was the negro party and the Republican party was the white man's party, he said that he did not see why Mr. Fiege was opposed to disfran-

thising the negro. thising the negro.

Montague says the Republican campaign is based on deception from start to finish. He classed the Underwood Constitution as an abomination of abomination as an abomination of abomination. dons, and as being the bigest curse ever

placed on a people.

He said the purpose of the cenvention was to disfranchise the illiterate negro rote and to save the white men of the State: The speaker paid his respects to the Bill of Rights passed by the Senate of the United States, which provided that was a misdemeanor not to allow white thildren to attend schools with negroes.

MECKLENBURG POLITICS.

Democrats Are Pulling Together-Republicans Said to Have Money,

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)
BOYDTON, VA., Oct. 24.—The Democratic party of Mecklenburg is working in more harmony than for many months. deal of partisan zeal was manifested, but happily dor the good of the Demo-cratic party, that feeling has almost, if not entirely, passed away, and good fel-lowship prevails between the Montague and Swanson factions of the county.

The eloquent speeches delivered here on Monday by Messrs. Willard, W. A. Jones and Lassiter have had the effect of warming up the people. The white people are solid here as far as I have been able to learn, for the Democratic ticket, and on the other hand it is conceded that the entire colored vote will be cast for the Republican candidates. The fear of disfranchisement has had the effect of stirring up the negroes, and it has been worked by the speakers of the Republican party for all it was worth. The Republi-can party is well organized in Mecklen-

The two parties here are pretty evenly divided as to numbers, with perhaps slight advantage in favor of the Republicans, and the Democrats will have no easy job in electing their ticket. Until recently the Republicans have had several hundred majority, but large numbers of negroes have gone north in the last few years, which has iessened the strength of the Republicans very materi-

Mr. W. A. Jamieson, the Republican county chairman of Mecklenburg, holds the purse strings to the campaign fund of Virginia by reason of being the treas-urer of that fund. He informed me yesterday that none of the money contribu-ted by the Republican office-holders of the State would be used in Mecklenburg.

This tremendous source by which the coffers of the Republican campaign fund are filled should stir the voters throughout the State to the importance of unceasing activity and work, for with such a fund as this a telling effect will be produced upon the general result of the elections, if no counter movement on the part of the Democrats is made. The matter is a serious one to the people, for it is plain that no stone will be left unturned by the Republicans to get control of the machinery of the State.

Colonel Hoge in Alexandria. (Special Dispatch to The Times.)

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Oct. 24.-A crowd of several hundred heard Colonel Hampton Hoge, the Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia, deliver a lengthy address in the Opera House here this afternoon. The occasion marked the opening of the Republican campaign in this city and vicinity, and from a partisan point of view was regarded as a complete success.

complete success.

The audience was composed of whites and blacks, but in it was a large element of representative citizens. Chairman Park Agnew, of the State Republican Committee; Chairman Joseph L. Crupper. of the City Committee, and many other ninent local leaders occupied seats on the platform.

Colonel Hoge, who appeared for the first time before an Alexandria audience, spoke at considerable length and was liberally applauded. He outlined the policy of his party and attacked the Democrats in many points.

Gerdonsville News. (Special Dispatch to The Times.)

GORDONSVILLE, VA., Oct. 24.-Little Florence Michie, the ten-year-old daughter of Mrs. M. Michie, died on Tuesday night. She was just recovering from diptheria, which has proved to be an epidemic here, when it turned has daily which was the cause of her d ath

Mr. P. F. Thurman is having built a prayer-house in Martinburg, a suburb of this town, for the benefit of those who find it impossible to attend church on winter micht. winter nights.

Surry Democrats.

(Special Dispatch to The Times,) SURRY COURTHOUSE, VA., October 24.—Starty County Court was in session here on Tuesday, Judge Timothy Rives presiding. A special grand try was empanneled and three persons were ind eted, two for grand larceny, felonious cutting. A large amount of civil business was transacted.

Hon. S. L. Kelley was balled to speak here, but failed to put in his appearance, and the voters were addressed by Lon.
A. R. Hobbs, the canddate for termie.
Hon. William B. Clarke, the canddate for the House of Delegates from Price George and Surry countes, and Juege J. F. West, of Sussex, also Judge Rives and Major Bleir Pegram, of Surry coun-

ty, made short speeches.

The attendance was good and much enthusiasm prevalled, and it looks like the ticket will receive the earnest support of the party.

SCHLEY TAKES STAND IN HIS OWN DEFENCE

(Continued from First Page.)

and our only wish was that they might out. The movements of the squadto do so. That was what I felt during all the period of the blockade.

"Liquitenant Wood all testified to a

"Liquienant Wood has estified to a conversation which he had with me in relation to the delivery of dispatches which for the life of me 1 cannot recall, and I have a good deal of recollection. Lieutenant Wood when he came on board was almost prostrated. His condition to me was pittiul. It seemed to be from the exhaustion of topedo boat service, and I told him when he came over the salef I were King I would promote every torpedo officer five grades, if i could. He handed me the dispatch. I think he did me an Injustice when he spoke of my speaking disrespectfully of Admiral Sampson. I used no such terms. There was no reason why I should have done so. I invariably spoke of him as Admiral Sampson, and I do not recall one word of the conversation which he recites; not one word, and I recollect a good many things very well

DISPATCH FROM SAMPSON. The Admiral then told of the arrival of the Hawk on the morning of May 23, bringing dispatch No. 8. This is the dispatch from Admiral Sampson, which had brought the information that the Span-ish neet was probably at Santiago, and in which Commodore Schley had been told that "if satisfied they were not at Cientuegos, to proceed with all dispatch

to Santiago. In this dispatch was enclosed the Mc-Calla mensorandum, saying that a good landing place could be secured thirteen and a half miles west of Cienfuegos.

With regard to Commander Hood's tes-timony concerning the delivery of these dispatches, the Admiral said he did not remember. "And," he went on, "I think I can show you by a memorandum in the official Government report that if he had any verbal orders he forgot to report them. This memorandum had run to the effect that Hood said 'There are a many officers here who do not believe the Spaniards are there." "
"That," said the Admiral, "goes to show

that Hood was not very certain, or that if he had the information he did not deliver it to the commander-in-chief, which was an indiscretion. He seems to have remembered a good deal that was said by me, but to have forgotten a good deal that he should have done

That he should have done."

The witness also told of the arrival of the British ship Adula, and of his having that vessel boarded and his allowing it to proceed inside. He also told of the report which the Adula brought to the effect that the Spanish fleet had arrived at, and later had left, Santiago, which, he said, "Lent color to his own belief at that time." that tim

THE DELAY IS EXPLAINED. THE DELAY IS EXPLAINED.

The witness stated that he had seen the signals on shore and explained his experience in this respect. He said the surf was dangerous there in the day time. Continuing, Admiral Schley said:

"Not knowing whether or not there were any insurgents to the west of this place; not having communicated to me

were any insurgents to the west of this place; not having communicated to me any idea that there was a system of signals arranged with them, though I asked the question, the withdrawal of the squadron of Captain McCalla and the failure of Lieutenant Southerland to give me that information, was directly responsible for the delay in communicating. To risk a beat through surf, or a coast berisk a beat through surf, or a coast be-lieved to be occupied by the enemy, might have repeated Captain McCalla's experi-ment. He found the coast was pretty well occupied. I saw cavairy on the coast once or twice. They appeared for a mo-ment and then got out of sight. I thought to waste ammunition on a solitary cavalto waste ammunition on a solitary caval-ryman was like wasting big guns on spar-rows. I wanted to save all the ammuni-tion we had for use against the enemy's tion we had for use against the enemy's squadron, which I knew to be somewhere in the vicinity. I did everything possible during the time we were there to maintain a blockade, as was contemplated. I did all the coaling that was practicable or possible. With the later experiences of the war, after we got hold of colliers that were very much better fitted to resist shock, as well as to deliver this coal rapidly—with that experience I might have coaled on days of worse weather.

"We had a great many accidents. One of the colliers had to go to New York absolutely smashed in. The Merrimac whad several holes punched through her and my impression now is a portion of the the upper works on the Sterling were injured in some way, but we managed, with more experience, to do a little better than we did at first. There was always at Clenfuegos a rolling swell and vessels with projecting sponsons or projecting guns were always in danger. I recollect in one case one of the six-pounder guns on the Brooklyn was bent at an angle of 39 per cent, by coming in collision with one of these coiliers. In other words the problem resented at Cienfueges, was one that had disturbed the navies of the

world for fifty years.' TOLD OF THE SIGNALS.

ae then spoke of the arrival of Captain calla, on May 24th, bringing information concerning the shore signals from the Cuban insurgents. He said that when the captain came aboard he asked: "Have you seen any signals?" "I said. What do you mean?" He then asked if I had seen three lights at night and three horses in the day time. I said that I had seen the lights, and he said, 'They were trying to communicate with you.' I expressed surprise and asked who had made the arrangements. McCalla replied that he had done so. I asked why they had not been communicated to me, but that he did not know. I then told him to make a search of the shore, which he did, reorting that the Spanish fleet were not

This information, the witness said, had been received about 4 P. M., May 24th, and toward 6 o'clock the squadron formed column and steamed toward Santingo. He said that the signals made by the fleet were not made of the last was fourteen miles from Cienfuegos and

"It was a dirty night," he said, "with a lowering sky. I remember that when I looked out at the port-hole twenty feet

CONSUMPTION

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above, the spray came in freely. Of course, this was not serious for big vessels, but it was for the smaller ones."

to the department entirely as I intended it should. Upon this dispatch is based the charge of dispeddience of orders. sels, but it was for the smaller ones. He defended his course in keeping the vessels together—holding the faster vessels for the slower. "We proceeded as a unit," he said, "and I hold that to do otherwise would be unmilitary and unwise in changing base with a fleet." I hold that useful auxiliaries and supplies should never be abandoned except under the greatest necessity."

Taking up the coal question, he said that it was absolutely impossible to coal on May 25th. "I watched the situation closely," he said, "and felt that I was more capable than any other man of judging the situation in that respect. On the 26th the weather was still rough. greatest necessity." the 26th the weather was still rough, especially in the morning." He told also of sending Commander Southerland away with the Eagle, and said that it was done with the Eagle, and said that it was done because Southerland had signalled that he was dangerously short of coal. He said that Southerland had neither protested against leaving or insisted that he could coal. "He regretted the necessity, as I did, but it was impracticable for him to coal. He might have taken on a little coal in boats, but he would have burnt it as fast as he took it."

Referring to his course in leaving Cienfuegos, he said it was made so as to

fueges, he said it was made so as to give him the widest position. "My course projected," he said, "would have carried me to China, if there had been no islands in the way." He spoke of the necessity of action upon his own responsibility of having to act without having any private information from Havana. "Therefore," he said, "I had to do a good deal from guesswork. Sometimes I was right and sometimes wrong."

THE ASSURANCE OF SIGSBEE.

Admiral Schley then told of meeting the dispatch boats St. Paul, Minneapolis. and Yale. He said at that time there was a heavy sea on. He remembered Cap-tain Cook saying to him on the passage over that he had never seen more motion on the Brooklyn and that some of the youngsters were sessick. "Captain Sigsbee came on board," continued the witness, "and I think my recollection is almost vivid enough to describe his dress. I recollect distinctly that he had on rub-ber boots and an old blockading cap, which we all more or less wore, a heavy blouse suit. I met him at the gangway. I was very glad to see him, as he was, of course, to see me. The first thing I asked Sigsbee when he came over the side—and I want to say before I make this statement that I do not believe Captain Sigsbee would mistake any....ng for his commission. I do not believe that he is capable of stating what is not true. I think in this instance his recollection at fault, and not his veracity. I said is at fault, and not his veracity. I said to him: 'Captain, have you got the Dons in here.' He said: 'No; they are not in here. I have been in very close,' he said. They are not here; they are only reported here.' I said to him: 'Have any of the other vessels seen them, the Yale or the Minneapolis?' He said: 'No, they have not; they have assived me so,' end have not; they have assured me s upon that was the assurance to which I referred when I spoke of the assurance of such men as Wise, and Jewell and Sigsbee. Now I do not believe that any of these men would misstate the facts. They did not communicate verbally with me, but I assumed from the conversation with Sigsbee that he was bearing to me the assurance of all of them.

TALKED WITH NUNEZ. "At the same time Nunez was aboard, and he and I had a conversation in Spanish. Among other things I said: 'Nu-nez, what do you think of the report that these people are not here?' 'Well,' said, 'I do not believe that they are here at all, because the channel way is very narrow; the buoys have also all been removed. We have to make the turns very quickly and the channel is very crooked. If they had a tug or a most favorable day, perfectly smooth weather, I do not say that they might not get in, but I do not believe they are there now.' He said he had been piloting sixteen or eighteen gears. We subsequently found he was a very expert pilot and rendered us valu-

"My habit of life, not only in principal command of a squadron, but also in command of a ship, was to assume the responsibility and the danger of censure of any movement, but I was never willing under any circumstances to be a participant in glories that I would not di-vide. That was the general principle upon which I acted in this matter. I did not call any council of war. The infor-mation which these people gave me led me to infer that the telegraphic information was a ruse similar to that which was telegraphed from Cadiz that the squadron had returned to Cape Verde. Continuing, the Admiral said: "If any of us at any time made a mistake during

the campaign of Santiago or elsewhere, it was in supposing that the Spaniards would ever do right at the right time." sint Admiral Schley described At this point Admiral Schley described the movements of his satuadron about Santiago, saying that he had concluded the move eastward to be unwise. It would not have been wise to uncover Santiago. He said that their movements

ry minute of the day were known in Havana.

THAT RETROGRADE MOVEMENT.

"Just as we approached Santiago of the control of the contro "Just as we approached Santiago on the 26th the collier Merrimac, which had been giving us a good feal of trouble, broke down. I determined that an unmanageable collier was not a very preferable thing to have with the squadron for the contract of the con if we met the enemy, so I first determined to send her to Key West with the Yale. It then occurred to me that if I sent her to Key West and she was taken, we would be out a collier and the Span-

ish, if they were outside, would be in so much coal." In this connection Admiral Schley explained his retrograde movement, so-called, to the westward, saying that he had ed, to the westward, saying that he had not considered the economical aspect of this step, as the economical features could never be taken into consideration in military movements. He had, he said, made careful inquiry as to the coal supply of the various ships and had turned over in his mind the question of their endurance in battle. "I was," he said, "thinking over in my mind that a squadren, in its coaling endurance or at least in its speeding endurance, was equal only to its weakest member, just as the sneed of a fleet depends upon its slowest member; that it would be necessary to equalize as nearly as we could their standards of steam in order to be of effective use as a unit, and that determined

Admiral Schley sald the enemy would not come toward the American base, but would go in the other direction. Speaking of the collier Merrimac's breaking down, he said this accident rendered coaling out of the question. "I don't believe any prudent commander would have attempted to send a ship alongside an unmovable collier to take coal. The risk would be too great. The responsibility was mine and it was too great to

take the chances. I coaled at the earliest possible moment."

NEVER SAW IT.

With reference to the arrival of the Harvard or the 27th and his conference to the conference to Harvard or the 27th and his conference with Captain Cotton. Admiral Schley said that he had never received the dispatch reporting in positive terms the presence of the enemy at Santiago. "I never saw it." he said, with intense carnestness, "I never saw it and I am sure that Cotton never delivered it to me. If he had done so it would be among my papers and it, would have burnt itself into my memory so that I never

self into my memory so that I never could have forgotten it."

Discussion his disasten to the dayartment, concerning the department's creders the Admiral soid: "If my reply to the telegram of the Secretary of the Navy Washington Boy Arrested.

Frank B. Wasner, aged twenty years, who is wanted in Washington, was arrested last night by Captain Tomlinson and Officer Folkes and carried to the Urst Police Station. The boy arrived here two days ago, and from all accounts had plenty of money. When arrested he had a blackjack and sixty cents in his pockets. An officer will score down for him to-day.

Scott's Emulsion always is not on the record. I would like to put it there in the terms I sent it, because I wrote it in Fnel'sh, gave 't to Cautain Cotton, esked him to turn it into a cipher and confirmed it afterwards in a letter to the department which was acceived. The dispatch is here, and has been in the department for nearly three years, I don't believe, for one moment, that in the translation of it, there was any irrenting to the elegram of the Secretary of the Navy is not on the record. I would like to put it there in the terms I sent it, because I work is not on the record. I would like to put it there in the telegram of the Secretary of the Navy is not on the record. I would like to put it there in the terms I sent it, because I work is not on the record. I would like to put it there in the telegram of the Secretary of the Navy is not on the record. I would like to put it there in the telegram of the Secretary of the seame them them there is not on the record. I would like to put it there in the telegram of the Secretary of t

"I contend that there was no diso-bedience of orders. There would have been disobedience of orders if I had abandoned my station, but having re-turned to the station without other direc-tion, and having found that the Depart-ment's information was correct, I hold that I did not disobey orders, and I think that this dispatch, read and interpreted as sent, will relieve that charge."

ENACT WORDING. In response to a request from Mr. Ray-ner for the exact wording of the sen-tence in the dispatch in dispute, Admiral Schley gave it as follows:

"It is to be regretted that the Depart-ment's orders cannot be obeyed, earnestry as we have striven to that end." This, he said, was the authentic version of the

sentence and was as he sent it.

The Admiral was in the midst of his discussion of the "disobediance of orders" dispatch when the old clock in the courtdispatch when the old clock in the courtroom struck four, and Admiral Dewey
announced an adjournment for the day,
notwithstanding that Admiral Schley told
him that he would like to conclude his
testimony at this sitting. The Admiral
was calm and collected throughout the
two hours that he sat in the witness
have hears chas made in those which, while hair, and he spoke in tones which, while of loud, were so distinct that his words

met 1904, were so distinct that his words were easily heard,
Before Admiral Senicy went upon the stand the new witnesses had been heard,
The first of these was Lieutenant Commander Harlow and the second Captain Clark, formerly of the Oregon. COURT RULED IT OUT.

At the morning session Lieutenant B. W. Wells was recalled and Captain Lenly attempted to put in evidence a dispatch prepared by Commodore Schley on May 24th, which was not sent, Mr Hanna contended for its admission on the ground that it indicated hesitation at a critical moment, but the court ruled it

While Major Murphy was on the stand correcting his testimony of yesterday, he letailed an incident in which Commodore Schley figured at the close of the battle of July 3d. Major Murphy Said:

IS CHIVALROUS, ALSO, IS CHIVALROUS, AUSO.

"I remember the incident distinctly, because it made a very great impression on me at the time. It was when they were preparing a cutter to take Captain Cook to the Colon to receive the surrender of that ship. See had hauled down her flag and was ashore. In enfilters and many and was ashore. The officers and many of the men were gathered forward in the neighborhood of the forecastle and Com-modore Schley addressed the men, cau-tioning them not to cheer when the Spanish captain came on board. He spoke of their gallantry; that they had made a good light, and that they should not be humiliated; that we should treat them chivalrously and not humiliate them by cheers. It was a gallant speech, and we all felt it very deeply. The Commodore made the same speech about midnight of the same Cay, when we were roughly tionside the lowa, and we had carned that Admiral Cervera and his officers were on board that ship. It afterward developed that Admiral Cervera heard Commodore Schley make the remark and he appreciated it very much, so we we

Major Murphy was then excused and Commander Harlow called. Captain Lemly asked him about the coaling of the ships of the flying squadron on May 25th and 26th. He said that on the 25th no one would have attempted to coal the ship, and that without experience coaling could not have been undertaken on the forenoon of the 26th.

In reply to a question from Captain Lemly, the witness said that he rememtered the incident of Commodore Schley's transferring his flag from the Brooklyn to the Massachusetts on May 21st for purpose of making a reconnoisa the Vixon having been used for that pur

What, if anything, was said when re turning about the guns that were dis-covered or developed?"
"A remark was made, I think by my-

self, that at any rate we had develored the batteries. Commodore Schley replied that 'that was what we went in for.' A remark was also made by Commodore Schley about a ten-inch gun, on a disappearing carriage, which we did not be-lieve. We found afterward the disap-pearing carriage was a tree." "What was the manner and bearing of

Commodore Schley upon this eccasion?"
"Commodore Schley looked badly, ard, as I would have suspected from a man who probably had been up a great deal at night and laboring under a great deal of feeling of responsibility. From the impression at the time, he seemed to be result of his watching and feeling of 18sponsibility.'

"Have you ever said in regard to this matter and at this time that there is no doubt but what Schlev was worried over the situation and arraid to take the re-"I said that in my own private notes-

my diary—as my opinion at the time."
SCHLEY NOT NERVOUS,
Mr. Rayner called attenton to this
answer and said that the witness' opinion

was not evidence. was not evidence.

Admiral Dewey: "The question was eminently proper. The answer went a little too far. Answer that question not from your opinion."

After argument by counsel on both

After argument of counsel on both sides, in which Captain Lemly referred to Mr. Rayner as the "would-be Governor of Maryland," The witness said that he had referred in his testimony to a letter which he had written to the Judge Advocate. He was then asked if Comm dore Schley was nervous. Notwithstanding that Mr. Rayner objected, the question was admitted and the witness answered "that he was not nervous." A similar reply was made to a question

as to whether the Commodore was ex-cited. Describing the course of the Brook-lyn during the battle of July 3d, the witness said "I saw the Brooklyn receiving and re-

turning almost the entire fire of the two leading ships, with an occasional shot from the Colon." BAGGED THE VISCAYA

The witness said he was satisfied that the fire from the Brooklyn set the Viscava, on fire and caused her to tun ashore. The Maria Teresa, the witness said was driven ashore by the concentrated fire of all the ships of the American t. The Couendo was so far in the could not estimate what vessels caused her destruction. The witness said that he did not consid-

er that the Texas was near enough to the Brooklyn at the time of the loop to render a collision liable, and that he thought the Viscaya made an effort to ram her CAPTAIN OF THE OREGON.

Captain Clark, c. the Oregon, was then called. The large audience manifested signs of interest as the captain of the Oregon appear d on the witness stand. He proved to e a man of portly propor-tion, with a short brown moustache and dark complexion. Admiral Dewey smiled as he walk d around to the end of the table to administer the oath. Captain Carlk at first spoke in undertone and was two or three times requested to raise his voice. This he did as he progressed, and was soon distinctly heard in the vicinity o. the court. Captain Clark described the chase after

the Span'sh ships on July 3, and said he was t_raid at one time the Oregon would have to sustain the concentrated fire of several of the Spanish ships. Just then the smoke lifted and he distinguished the Brooklyn.

Brooklyn.

"She was well forwar of our port beam." he said. "and broadside to the enemy's fleet. The two vessels retained their relative positions approximately to the end of the Lattle, the Brooklyn steaming near straight anead, I should judge, and engaging any and all the Spanish ships, the Oregon endeavoring to come close action with the sternmost one, and when she was riven out of action, we kept on after the next one."

REMEMBERED SIGNALS.

Mr. Rayner: "Did you get any signals from the Brooklyn on the day of the bat-

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"SUNDAY'S TIMES."

"Can you recall what they were?"
"On my knowledge and remembrance the signals that impressed themselves upon me at the time were, Follow the diag." I had this repeated to the vessels following, thinking that they might not see the Brooklyn and might see us. I remember speaker signal. One of my remember another signal, 'One of my compartments filled with water.' I recollect it because it perplexed me a btmight have to haul out of action and run in shore, and I concluded that it was given to me as a warning in case she did hauf out, that I would be prepared to look out for the chase alone, and not to pay any attention to the rand that she would look out for herself. I also remember a signal because I did not unders and it at first, 'The enemy's ship appears to have been built in Italy.' To which I told the signal onicer to answer, 'She will end on the coast o. —a.' I also remember

sistance. WANTED BROOKLYN. Captain Clark described an incident in the cabin of the New York after the bat-tie of July 3d, saying: "A Spanish battleship was reported by

signal, 'Congratulations over the grand

victory and thanks for your splendid as

"A Spanish battleship was reported by Captain Eaton, of the Resolute. She had arrived off Santiago, and I think he said he had been pursued by her. Inc Admiral did not seem to be impressed by that. He seemed incredulous, but I remarked that it must be Camara's fleet; that they had arrived there to form a conjunction with Cervera's fleet, but they had arrived too late. The Admiral did not assent. late. The Admiral did not assent. Finally, he said: 'Well, Clark, you will have to go after that ship,' and believing as I did, that there was really a Spanish vessel there. I said: 'Admiral, in war we ought to overpower an enemy if possible. Why could not the Brooklyn go along?'
"He turned and said: 'Certainly, Schley you go also.' I then felt that I had perhaps assumed too much in speaking to an 2 dmiral and surgesting that a commodification.

dmiral and suggesting that a commodore also company me, I turned to the Commodore and said: 'Commodore, we have knocked out several vessels this morning; we can knock out another, can't we?' He said: 'Certainly we can; ome on.' He then started over the side and I started after him for my boat on the other side. What impressed me was his cheery manner of approving of my having mentioned his going, and that he had no feeling against me for mentioning it as a senior and was rather approving in his manner

STANDING ORDER. On cross-examination the witness said that the order under which he closed in that the order under which he closed hyas a standing order, as was the order to attack at once in case the enemy appeared. "I think," he said, "that everybody started in when the enemy's vessels appeared in sight; it was their duty to attack, and I remember that I had a feeling of satisfaction at that time that there was a standing order to was a standing order to close in because of the possibility of accident in executing

that movement.' Captain Clark said the Brooklyn had at one time during the engagement en-gaged four different vessels, saying that she was alongside all four of the enemy's ships, and in response to a question from Mr. Hanna, as to whether there were not other American vessels engaged at the same time, he replied; "The Oregon was firing as fast as she could with her bow guns."

Did you fire the 13-inch guns in response to a signal from the Brooklyn?" to which the witness replied: "No, sir; the 13-inch guns were fired after a conerence with officers on board the Oregon, f any signal was made from the Brookyn, I did not see it, and it was not eported to me."

reported to me.

After luncheon Captain Clark was questioned by Mr. Rayner and the court, and then Admiral Schley was called.

WILL NOT SEE HIM AGAIN.

Mrs. Foster Declines to Receive Another Visit from Her Husband.

"Dr." Foster, his lawyer brother, and his friend and counsellor, Mr. Lindsay, the trio who have been in the city since Tuesday at noon, on what seems now a futile mission, are comfortably quartered at Murphy's, and have that air about

at Murphy's, and have that air about them of having come to stay. Yesterday was uneventful, so far as could be learned, and though the young lawyer made an early call at the home of Major Henry, and there had a prolonged interview with Mrs. Foster's mother, in which he argued well in behalf of his client, asking that he begranted a rehearing and be summoned again to the sweet sessions of his wife's gain to the sweet sessions of his wife. sil at consideration, but this motion was overruled, and he retired. The interview lasted about two hours,

ind further than to let it be known that the young couple were as far from being reconciled as at the close of the inter-view on the previous day, nothing was

given out.

Foster's cause seems hopeless, and it is hardly probable that other calls will be made at the bride's home. Why they are remaining in the city they will not say. "Dr." Foster was in his room all day and declined to see all reporters upon the excuse that he was indisposed.

the excuse that he was indisposed.

The mystery of the lost rings and the report that the dazzling solitaire diamond which the "Dector" gave his pretty bride has been proven a paste, would not be discussed by them. When asked to explain these matters. Mr. Lindsay said: "Oh, we won't discuss any such bosh; everybody can see why such statements are being made."

At the Hanry home the matter is con-At the Henry home the matter is con-sidered closed, and is not discussed with

outsiders in any way. Mr. Robert H. Steger.

Mr. Robert H. Steger, who was injured by a street car Tuesday night, is doing quite well at the Retreat for the Sick. Barn and Contents Destroyed.

The large barn of Mr. M. L. West, who resides at Hopewell. Henrico county, ser-eral miles below the city, was destroyed eral miles below the city, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The barn was very large and was filled with feed, which was entirely destroyed. not known whether Mr. West carried any

BABY GIVEN TO COLORED WOMAN

Unclaimed Child Mysteriously Placed in the Home of Julia

At the home of Julia Austin, a colored Woman, residing at No. 745 North Ninth Street, there is being tenderly cared for a white child four weeks of age, whose parents are unknown, and its coming into the humble home was a mystery.

"For' weeks ago las' Sunday night, a 11 o'clock," said Aunt Julia, as she pulled the cover down and showed the sleeping infant last night, "dis he'r chil' was brough to my do'r, and I took it in 'fere knowed jest what I wus doin', fur a bundle o' close. "Yes, sur," she continued, "I wus bout

to pitch it in de cornder when it w.ggled. She said the cand was put mo her arms by a woman heavily veiled, whom she could not recognize. Before she covered what the bundle contained the door was pulled to and the woman disappeared, saying she would let the negre woman hear from her in two weeks. The time has passed, and no message has been received.

AMUSEMENTS.

Franch farces on the order of "The Girl from Maxim's" do not often visit Richmond. "The Turtle and "Self and Lady" have been here, but that is about all in recent years. A tairly large audence went to the Academy last night to laugh, and they laughed heartliy. Perhaps some went to be shocked, but they were probably disappointed. True, there are some things in the piece that are risque, but the play does not make them unduly obtrusive. The Praine, Lena Merville, is supposed to be the center of attraction, but somehow others won more favor. She worked hard, and really played the part well, although her singing was only ordinary. The character work of Joseph Allen, as Gen. Petypont, was excellent. So was that of John H. Armstrong, as Le Duc, and Florence Gerald, as Mme. Petypont. W. H. Turner was also successful as Dr. Petypont. The company was a large one, and only a few were

really weak.
"THE PRINCESS BONNIE." The advance sale for "The Princess Bon-nie" opened yesterday, and seats are al-ready going with a rush. Renearsals n so numerous that everything ly smooth amateur performance is pre-sented. The scenic effects and costumes will be very attractive. The first performance will be given next fuesday WAY DOWN EAST TO-NIGHT.

One of the most substantial successes scored in theatricals in New York city last season was the production of Lottle Blair Parker's rustic comedy drama "Way Down East. It crowded the Manha at Theatre for seven months and the Academy of Music, 427 consecutive times, and my of Music, 427 consecutive times, and nothing but the dog days of the inter end of June caused its windrawal. "Way Down East" has duplicated its New York success in Boston and Philaphia, and its presentation at the Acad emy to Last, to morrow malinee and night is seenly awaited. The scenes of this play are laid in rural New England. Mr. Grismer's elaboration has been to make them all natural and Mr. Brady has conformed to the same point.

has conformed to the same point. This no doubt is largely responsible for the great success the play has made.

AT THE BIJOU.

But three more performances of "A Stranger in New York" by the Bijou Musical Comedy Company will be given at the Bijou. These include the matinee tomorrow. Standing room has been the rule will the week and the show has made a all the week, and the show has made a hir that is startling. The Hoyt play is full of specialties, and all of them are good. The musical numbers are spiendid and the stage effects right for the first class production. With those who admira good singer, John W. Early, one of the new members, has become a prime fav-orite. He possesses a rich and musical bartone voice, and als selections are aceptable. The song hit of the show is 'Ching-a-Ling Loo,' the best effort of

Max Heffman.
The Great Lafavette show will be the offering next week, and the engagement of the star and his personally selected company promises to be an event. Lafayette's company is a strong one. James J. Morton with a new bunch of stories, Howard and Bland in a musical aketch. Her-bert's wonderful dogs, and others will be seen. Manager Wells has arranged for extra matinees each day except Monday.

CONFESSED THE MURDER.

Twice Tried Without a Verdict-A Colored Magistrate's Queer Charge. (Special Dispatch to The Times.)

NORFOLK, VA., Oct. 24.—The trial of Howard Diggs (colored), who murdered here India Holmes (colored), a Chamberlin Hotel laundress, was on motion of the defense to-day postponed until the next term of the Corporation Court. Diggs, who confessed the murder, has been twice tried. Each time the jurors disagreed as

to the severity of his punishment.

N. B. Powell, a colored justice of the peace at Portsmouth to-day committed to jail there John White (colored). The mittimus which the justice, acting as his mittimus which the justice, acting as his own complaining witness, prepared re-cites "that White enticed from his, Pow-ell's, employ three laborers, thus conspir-ing to a boycott against me and against the reace and dignity of the Common-

Powell committed White to jail for sixty days on this cueer charge.

"NED" ALFRIEND DIES IN NEW YORK

Well-Known Dramatist and Author Passes Away.

A NATIVE OF RICHMOND.

Had Spent Most of His Life Here and Had Many Friends-"is Successful Plays - To Be

Mr. Edward Morrison Alfriend, dramatist and author, a man well known and highly regarded in this, his native city. died yesterday morning at 9:45 o'clock at Ashland House, in New York, His death was altogether unexpected, com-ing after quite a brief illness, and has proved a source of sincere regret to his many friends here and elsewhere. Known both personally and by reputa-

tion in this city, Mr. Alfriend had cores of ariends here, who, though he had not resided in Richmond for years, yet remember him as a genial compan ion of by-gone days, and who will be greatly shocked to hear of his rather sudden accesse. As a dra-matist he is likewise well known here, and many are those who have drawn keen pleasure from his productions, which were always of a high order.
As an author he is chiefly known through his contributions made from time to time during his lifetime to lead-

ing magazines and periodicals. The remains will be brought to Richmond and will be interred in the family section in Hollywood Cemetery. They will reach here at 8:30 o'clock this morn-ing, and will be taken to the residence of the late Mr. T. L. Alfriend, No. 12 North Laurel Street, Funeral services. conducted by the Rev. James Yates Downman, of All-Saints' Episcopal Church, will be held at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Mr. Alfriend was born in this city in 1838, and was thus in his sixty-third year at the time of his death. He was the son of Mr. T. L. Alfriend, Sr., long a well known insurance man of this city. His education was received in the schools of Richmond.

In early life Mr. Alfriend engaged in the insurance business with his father.
The firm was then located in the Shafer
Building, one door below Tenth and
Main Streets, and at that time went by the name, Thomas L. Alfriend and Sons. Upon the death of Mr. Alfriend, Sr., Mr. Edward Alfriend succeeded to the bust-ness. Mr. Thomas L. Alfriend, Jr., had before that time withdrawn from the firm

and struck out for himself.

As the successor of his father, Mr. Alfriend had a large cusiness on his bands, and succeeded in considerably en-larging it. He was prominent in the inurance world and was more or less often nected with various trade organiza-

The literary tastes of Mr. Alfriend were pronounced. At odd times during his work as an insurance agent he contributed to the magazines and attracted con-siderable attention. He was a great Shakespearean student, and made valuable contributions to Shakespearean lore. His criticism of the Baconian right ma-kers in this connection excited wide-

kers in this connection excited widespread attention.

SOME OF HIS PLAYS.

After about fifty years spent in this
city, Mr. Affriend deci ed to go North.
In the fall of 1839 he went to New York,
where he took up his cestdence at the
Ashland House, and though he stayed at
different places at different times, this
was his home up to the time of his
death, in the spring following the fall
of '39-more accurately, in May, 1890-Mr.
Affriend's rst play appeared in Richmond, was a demantization of VilliamDean Howell's hovel, "The Foregone Con-Dean Howell's hovel, "The Foregone Con-clusion." The dramatist himself came here at that time, and the date is special-ity well recalled from the fact that it was shout the time when Lee Monument was

Other plays rollowed in rapid succession and Mr. A.friend achieved quite a reputa-tion for his "uperior work in this line. "Across the Potomac" was the next in the order of their appearance here, and "The Louislanians" followed. Then The Louislanians" followed. Therame "The Great Diamond Robbery," which was the biggest hit of all. It had a long run in New York and was specially well received. Madame Janauschek played in it. "The Diplomats" appeared later and was played mostly in New York. When he died, air, Alfriend had in preparation three other plays, which were to appear during ... which were to appear during ... white. Chief among these is "Mrs. Stuyvesant of New York."

As an auther, Mr. Alfriend confined his work mostly to the magazines. His literary criticisms were highly valued, and recent contribution on Edgar Allan Poe was read with much interest. An article from his pen on "Stonewall Jackson" had just been accepted by Lippincotts

and will appear later.

This is, briefly told, the career of Mr.
Alfriend. He was well known here, and y those friends who knew him well, was ay those friends who knew him well, was much beloved. Up to the time of his death, he was hard at work as a literateur. Some time ago he was taken sick with the grip, and though he never entirely recovered, it was not this which led to his death. An acute case of Bribat's disease is what caused it. It was not entil Wednesday that his relatives here knew of his serious illness and t.en his rephew Mr. Ot. M. Alfriend, left at once for New York. He will accompany the

remains here to-day.

The only surviving relatives of .r. Afriend are ne ch aren of his oroc.er, the are Mr. Thomas ... Afriend, of this ity, They are Mrs. H. D. Lafferty, of Long Island; Ar. Otis M. Alfriend, of Ricamond, and Misses Sallie S. and Anna Lee & riend, both of this city. He was never married.

Assaulted a Woman.

Frank Willis and his son, Emory Willis, and W. L. Bourne, of Hanover, were ar-rested last night for being disorderly in the house of Alice Frohman. Emory Willis is also charged with assaulting Alice with a pair of brass knucks. They were arrested by Captain Tomlinson and Officer Folkes and taken to the First Police

Ambu'ance Calls.

The ambulance, with Dr. Murrell, answered a dozen calls yesterday, the majority of them being sick calls. James Hill (colored) was badly cut on his head at T. C. Williams' factory in the afternoon by coming in contact with a machine. He was treated and left.

General Nalle Back.

Adjutant-General William Nalle re-

Adjutant-General William Nalle returned last night from Petersburg, where he attended the reunion. His appearance was decidedly that of a soldier, when he walked into New Ford's about 9 o'clock in his full uniform. Mr. Epps Back.

Hon. John E. Epps has returned from New York, where he spent the past sev-eral days on private business.